(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2543.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1795.

SCHOONHOVEN, *July* 15.

AS the voluntary loan did not ſucceed, a forced loan has been decreed for the province of Holland of ſix per cent. of what they are poſſeſſed, for which they will receive two and an half per cent. They think that this meaſure will produce large ſums. God grant it may, for penury of all kinds is here worſe than with you, and proviſions are as dear. They feel a ſcarcity in many places, particularly on the frontiers, in the provinces of Guelders and Zealand.

The continuance of exceſſive cold contributes to make our ſituation yet worſe, it hinders every production from ripening. The crop of hay will be very thin. As we have not lately ſeen the ſun, the partiſans of the Houſe of Orange ſay, that the prince has taken it away with him!

Rspelaer has been arreſted; they found in his houſe a trunk filled with papers, which prove his correſpondence with the enemy. Seals are put upon his trunk, and the houſe where he was found is guarded by a dozen citizens. Two officers who were devoted to him were afterwards arreſted at Amſterdam. We are aſſured that the Committee of Vigilance at the Hague is very active, and that it has the moſt exact information among the organiſts.

There has been a ſmall commotion at Rotterdam. The black huſſars of Alſace, in entering the town, were taken for Pruſſians. The people immediately began to diſarm ſome corps of the city guards, but the commander, arriving ſoon after at the place, diſperſed the inſurgents, many of whom have been arreſted.

AMSTERDAM, *July* 15.

Citizen Graſveld and de Sitter, our extraordinary ambaſſadors to the French republic, returned from Paris on the 8th inſtant, and brought amongſt others the intelligence that the Pruſſian miniſter upon expreſs order of his court had paid them a viſit, and in the moſt friendly manner aſſiſted at a dinner prepared for him by the ambaſſadors. The Pruſſian miniſter expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the report that his court intended to act in an hoſtile manner againſt the republic and contradicted formally all the accounts to the contrary.

According to authentic accounts received from Ruſſia, it is more than probable that all the Dutch ſhips and goods, retained in the ports of the empreſs will be given up, if the French agree to do the ſame with the Ruſſian property captured in Holland.

The directors of the colony of Surinam have informed the States General, that an account of the late revolution had already reached that place.

BRUSSELS, (30 *Meſſidor,*) *July* 18.

A ſort of a truce has juſt been agreed on between the republican general and general Clairfayt. The navigation of the Rhine is in conſequence opened to barges, laden with pit coal, which deſcend without the leaſt moleſtation from the Roer, for the relief of Cologne, and other towns on the left ſide of the Rhine, which were before totally deſtitute of fuel.

This act of humanity, on the part of the hoſtile generals, revives our hopes that the horrors of war will be ſpeedily terminated; and that a general pacification will reſtore tranquillity to Europe. We have already learnt that hoſtilities have ceaſed on the banks of the Rhine.

The reports of peace have once more ſucceeded the trumpet of war, and the auſpicious proſpect is viewed with rapture by the inhabitants of every ſtate which has unfortunately been the theatre of this deſtructive conflict.

Yeſterday, and the day before, ſeveral detachments of republican troops paſſed through this town, which, it is reported, are to be followed by a few regiments of cavalry, whoſe deſtination is the interior of France.

Notwithſtanding the appearance of the moſt plentiful harveſt, in the recollection of the oldeſt inhabitant, the price of grain is ſtill enormous; this does not ariſe from the preſent ſcarcity, but from the mal-practices of jobbers, who, having vaſt quantities of grain in hand, ſpeculate on the temporary diſtreſſes of the people.

The municipality of this town, have juſt iſſued a proclamation, warning jobbers and monopolizers of their danger. After numerating the fatal and unavoidable conſequences to which they would be ſubjected, in caſe of popular inſurrection, they are called upon to ſupply the markets with corn and proviſions, under the moſt poſitive aſſurances that their property will be ſecure, and that they will be at liberty to diſpoſe of it to the higheſt bidder.

PARIS, *July* 21.

This capital is now as tranquil as if it had experienced no tumult for the laſt ſix months. Already ſome rye has been cut down in the environs of this city. The produce has been a third more than that of laſt year. That of the harveſt in general is calculated at an increaſe of one ſixth. The price of grain is, however, ſtill increaſing; in the diſtrict of Bourg Egalite, the buſhel of wheat brings from 150 to 300 livres. Twelve buſhels of new rye have been ſold here for as many hundred livres.

The diſtribution of bread has this day been more conſiderable than during theſe three months paſt—each citizen has received half a pound. This cauſed a general joy amongſt the inhabitants, which can be better imagined than expreſſed. It is expected that in conſequence of the meaſures taken by government, a ſimilar diſtribution will take place every day until harveſt.

July 24. Every thing is tranquil. The rye has been cut in the environs of Paris, and the harveſt in general promiſes to be more abundant even than that of 1794.—The young people, who were the dupes of intriguers, have perceived that it is childiſh to diſturb the public order on account of particular ſongs, and have returned to their former peaceable demeanor. Several perſons who were taken up have been ſet at liberty.

NORTHAMPTON, (*England*) *July* 25.

The peace of this town has been diſturbed this week by the riotous behaviour of a number of people, principally women, in ſtopping a quantity of flour which came up the river, and was going to Coventry. The mayor, in order to remove every idea of complaint, prevailed upon the owner to ſell it for the uſe of the inhabitants, and it was accordingly ordered to be conveyed to the town hall; when the mob ſtopped the firſt part, and proceeded to unload it, inſiſting that it ſhould be retailed out to them at a reduced price; upon which it was thought neceſſary to call out a party of the blues, who garded the whole of it to the town hall, and the crowd ſoon after diſperſed.

LONDON, *July* 30.

EXPEDITION AGAINST FRANCE.

Yeſterday, after our paper was at preſs, capt. Durham, of the Anſon frigate, arrived at the admiralty with diſpatches from commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, dated Quiberon Bay, the 23d inſt. The intelligence received by government, reſpecting this ill-fated expedition, though it has been anticipated by every perſon not abſolutely ſtupid, or blinded by prejudice, is truly afflicting to humanity. On the 21ſt inſtant at night, the French general Hoche, with a conſiderable force, made an attack on the emigrant poſts in Quiberon, drove every thing before him, attacked Fort Sanſculotte, cut thoſe who defended it to pieces, carried all the entrenchments, and completely drove the emigrants from the Peninſula. The loſs on this occaſion is variouſly ſtated: to this country the whole force has been loſt—but it does not follow that all the individuals who compoſed it have been butchered; on the contrary, many of them joined the republicans, and aſſiſted them in gaining the victory. What elſe could be expected from men who were priſoners of war in this country, and who enliſted in the emigrant corps with no other view than thereby to be enabled to reach their own country? The moſt moderate account we have heard, ſtates the loſs in killed at upwards of two thouſand, beſides the priſoners, and thoſe who went over to the enemy. All our ſtores are gone, and all our artillery, including ſome upper deck guns that had been landed from our ſhips for the batteries, beſides thoſe which we formerly announced to have been loſt.

Some of the emigrants fortunately effected their eſcape on board our fleet; we know not how many, as ſome of our accounts ſtate them at only a few hundreds, while others make them amount to nearly 2000, including women and children. Many in attempting to gain the ſhips periſhed in the water.

As the accounts in circulation are extremely various, and in ſome things contradictory, we purpoſely avoid mentioning many circumſtances which have reached us, and ſhall for the preſent content ourſelves with laying before our readers the following letters, which will enable them to form a pretty correct ſtatement of the buſineſs:

From our Plymouth correſpondent.

"*Plymouth, July* 28.

"Laſt night arrived here the Anſon of 38 guns, captain Durham, from Quiberon Bay, with diſpatches for the admiralty, with which an officer ſet off expreſs for London; ſhe left the fleet off Belle-Iſle laſt Thurſday, then blocking up the French coaſt. The news ſhe has brought is of a very unpleaſant nature; the current report is, that a very general action took place the 21ſt inſt. on the peninſula of Quiberon, between the republican army and the royaliſts, in which the latter were cut to pieces; the ſlaughter continued the greateſt part of the day and night, no quarter being given by either party. The loſs of the royaliſts is variouſly ſtated, but by the beſt accounts the number miſſing amounted to about eight thouſand men; the loſs of cloathing and arms is alſo ſtated to be very conſiderable, beſides the upper deck guns of ſeveral men of war, that had been previouſly landed for the uſe of the royaliſts; in ſhort, if the defeat is to the extent reported, the expedition ſeems nearly at an end. Several wounded royaliſt officers are on board the Anſon, and her crew are ſaid to be very ſickly.

"We are happy to ſtate, that from all we can gather from this unfortunate intelligence, it does not appear that any of the Britiſh ſoldiers were in the action, or that any of them are miſſing."

From an officer in Sir J. Warren's fleet.

"*Bay of Quiberon, July* 23.

"What I feared has at length happened: and the emigrants have loſt the peninſula of Quiberon—a place of ſuch ſtrength, that half the men they had might have defended it againſt any force that could have been brought againſt it, if treachery had not been employed to ſacrifice them. From the extreme want of diſcipline in many of the troops employed upon the expedition, deſertions had been very frequent, and ſtrong ſuſpicions were entertained of ſecret correſpondence kept up between ſome of the troops and the republican army under general Hoche.—Theſe ſuſpicions are at length but too completely verified.

"On the night of the 21ſt, the enemy, invited by ſome of the emigrant corps, marched againſt their advanced guard; they deceived one or two centinels, from having the counterſign; but they no ſooner made their appearance, than ſeveral of the emigrant ſoldiers deſerted to them. In ſhort, they arrived at the fort without a gun being fired, and they were in the ſame manner actually aſſiſted in taking poſſeſſion of it, by the troops who were poſted in it to defend it. Count d'Tilly, who commanded the regiment of the count d'Hervilly, ſince that general was wounded, was fired upon by the troops of that regiment, and killed while encouraging the men to reſiſt the enemy. Indeed, the ſoldiers of that regiment turned their arms in general againſt their officers, and ſhot ſeveral of them. The regiment of Dreſnay laid down their arms; thoſe of Leon and Damas fought bravely; but the moſt noble ſtand made againſt the enemy, was by the regiments commanded by the count de Sombreuil, who proteſted the retreat of the troops which embarked. By his able and ſpirited conduct, and by the aſſiſtance of ſeveral veſſels and gun-boats from Sir J. Warren's fleet, the enemy were a good deal annoyed as they advanced, and time was given to ſome of the troops, women and children, to get on board of ſhips, and alſo to ſave the military cheſt and ſome other articles. The count de Damas is among the killed; he is ſaid to have killed himſelf when he ſaw at length he could not rally his troops—and the count de Sombreuil, with his regiments, are made priſoners. This misfortune has ariſen from the jealouſies which had taken place in many of the corps—from the ill diſpoſition of the privates to the cauſe they affected to eſpouſe, and to the inability of M. de Puiſaye, who was a man ill calculated for his difficult and arduous ſituation, though certainly hearty in the enterpriſe he had undertaken. If the count de Hervilly had commanded, this misfortune would not have happened; but a want of attention to the conduct of the emigrant troops, has proved the ruin of the expedition. The enemy were ſuffered, from the careleſſneſs of the emigrant commander, to tamper with their troops; and treachery ſeemed hardly ſuſpected, till it burſt forth in an almoſt general defection of the emigrants.

"In ſpite of the loſs of this place, which was certainly of conſiderable importance, it is impoſſible not to be ſanguine of ultimate ſucceſs; this part of the country is entirely in favour of the royaliſt cauſe. The armies of Charette, of Stoffiet, of Scepneau, of la Bordonnay, are very ſtrong, and that of the general Tintigniac, has augmented, we underſtand, to 7000, ſince he undertook his expedition; ſince which, too, he has obtained ſeveral important advantages over the enemy. We do not believe, from every thing we have heard and ſeen, that there is one man in ten of the country people favourable to the convention, in this part of France; and, with an able commander, the royaliſt cauſe may ſcarcely doubt of ſucceſs.

"The boats and tranſports of Sir J. Warren's fleet carried the troops, &c. when they evacuated the peninſula, to the two ſmall iſlands of Houat and Hedic, a ſhort diſtance from Quiberon, where they landed above 2000 perſons. Theſe iſlands were captured ſince the emigrants landed in Brittany; one of them is fortified, and very ſtrong."

From another officer, ſame date.

"I hope ſoon to be with you again in England, for our expedition has ended exactly in the manner expected by every intelligent officer, who has had any means of judging of its probable ſucceſs. The emigrant army has no more an exiſtence—not even of name. I informed you in my laſt that many of the men were deſerting to the republic, and that we had been moſt egregiouſly impoſed upon with reſpect to the number of royaliſts ready to join us in Britanny.

The effects of these desertions have been most fatal. It would appear from all circumstances combined, that many of them went over to the enemy by the connivance and with the consent of their companions, to inform them of the readiness with which some of the corps would join the republicans, and aid them in destroying the royal army as soon as they should furnish them with an opportunity.

" Be not surprised at this seeming inconsistency and want of principle, for, from the manner in which some of these corps were filled up, nothing else could possibly be looked for by any but people who are continually expecting to see new phenomena in human nature:—During the severity of last winter offers were made to the French prisoners of war in England to be released from their captivity, and provided with cloaths and pay if they would enter themselves as volunteers, to serve under the French princes; many accepted the terms, were embodied, and transported to their native coast as a part of the force destined to restore monarchy in France; and by their means the expedition has been prematurely blasted; for, but for their treachery, we might have hoped to have stood out at least for three or four days longer!

" On Tuesday night last (the 21st instant) the republican general Hoche, who had been joined by large reinforcements, marched against the entrenchments of the emigrants on the peninsula. His approach was altogether unperceived, for his friends among the emigrants, by means of a deserter, had contrived to put him in possession of the sign and countersign, so that they passed several of the centinels without suspicion. No sooner had he shewn a disposition to attack the advanced guard, than the greater part of the men joined him; and as the others threw down their arms and betook themselves to flight, he met with a little or no opposition till he reached Fort Sans Culotte, which was defended by about 5000 men. The slaughter now became dreadful. It is impossible to describe the confusion that instantly took place among the emigrants; for many of them instantly joined the republicans and assisted them in the massacre. Every man's arm was raised against his brother; it became impossible to distinguish friends from foes, and many of the officers were actually cut down by their own men when in the act of giving their orders. The whole of the entrenchments were soon carried, and the greater part of the troops cut to pieces. Two battalions, under the command of M. Sombrieul, displayed wonderful bravery; but for them not a man of the whole expedition could have escaped. He covered the retreat of such as could get off (only a few hundreds, including some women and children, who were received on board our ships, and have since been landed in two small adjacent islands) with such distinguished skill and courage as even to attract the admiration of the enemy; but what he enabled others to effect he was unabled to accomplish for his own brave followers. His bravery, however, was rewarded; for if we may credit the accounts which have reached us, general Hoche, granted terms of capitulation to him and his men.

" I cannot inform you of the exact loss that has been sustained on this occasion; but, with the exception of the few who reached our ships, all who were on the peninsula, to the amount of between six and eight thousand, have been killed or taken prisoners.—All the baggage, stores, ammunition and artillery, has fallen into the hands of the enemy; besides five of our American prizes laden with wheat, which had been detained here for the use of the emigrants.

" Of the enemy's loss we can have no account; it was, however, inconsiderable.—Their force is so differently stated, that I can procure no statement of it at all to be depended on, some accounts making them fifteen and others as high as 40,000. This, however, is a matter of little moment; for, if even forty thousand men had been found insufficient, in a very few days their force would have been double that number.

" Some individuals among us affect to speak of this event as a calamity, the effects of which may be yet surmounted, and the royalism of the people of Brittany be turned to good account; be assured, however, that the whole is a delusion, and that should a second attempt be made in this quarter, a second defeat would be the consequence. Whatever consequences might have been hoped for, had an army, instead of a handful of men, been sent at first, the force of the republicans on this coast is now so formidable, that the whole legions of Germany could make as little impression as they did last campaign upon the northern frontier of France."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 2.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 30.

" I would have answered your letter before this, but waited until I could send you some favourable accounts of the fever, and I am now happy to inform you that we all think it is much abated. We have only *four* deaths reported this morning, and I am in hopes the day will be favourable, though the inhabitants continue to desert: I really believe 16,000 have gone away, and you may be assured, for a truth, we have the greatest plenty of every necessary."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated Sept. 21.

" We have now cool weather; and the fever has considerably abated in its rage; the number of deaths by the above complaint, has been about one hundred and twenty (black and white) since its commencement. Those sick at the time the cold weather came on, died. We are really now so far hardened by the frequency of the deaths of late, that every thing wears its usual lively aspect—business, what little there is, goes on with spirit; and we see nothing particular to notice but the dearness of the markets."

Annapolis, October 8.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 29.

PEACE with SPAIN.

After four o'clock all the members of the committee of public safety entered the hall, and the convention were informed that the committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Trelihard, the reporter of the committee, immediately ascended the tribune. He began by reading a letter from the representatives to the people with the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated from Vittoria, 30 Messidor (July 18). It stated that the French had taken possession of that place after a forced march, which disconcerted the enemy and forced them to divide their forces. " But" continued Trelihard, " I do wrong in making use of the term enemy: Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not, therefore, for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace. The committee of public safety announces to the convention of the French republic that *peace is concluded with Spain.* We have thus one foe less, and one friend more. (The applause with which this intelligence was received continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.) I shall now proceed to read to you

THE TREATY.

" The French republic, and his catholic majesty the king of Spain, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, considering beside that there exist between them real interests, which command them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their respective ministers to re-establish peace, the citizen Francis Barthelemy, on the part of the French republic; and, on the part of his Catholic majesty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Poland. The said ambassadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In consequence thereof all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two powers shall furnish against the other any contingent in men, arms, horses, money, or ships; nor shall the two powers grant a passage through their territories to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

4. The French republic restores to his catholic majesty all the conquests she has made in his dominions during the present war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the present treaty.

5. The fortresses and strong places taken by the French republic shall be restored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

6. There shall immediately be appointed commissioners on each side to fix in an amicable manner the respective limits of the two empires; the commissioners shall take for the basis of these limits the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the possessions yielded by the 4th article, the king of Spain cedes to the French republic the Spanish part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce shall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications shall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations shall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and customs of the country.

9. All the prisoners on either side shall be liberated, without any distinction of rank or number. The Portuguese prisoners in the service of his catholic majesty shall also be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extend to the republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

11. The French republic accepts the mediation of the king of Spain in favour of the kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the princes of Italy, for the re-establishment of peace.

12. The French republic, convinced of the interest which his catholic majesty has in the establishment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of the other belligerent powers who shall wish to treat with her.

Done at Basle, the 4th Thermidor, July 22.

It was moved that this important treaty should be printed, and sent to all the departments and the armies.

Tallien supported the motion, and observed, that it was so much the more necessary, because the disaffected were invariably in the habit of denying or doubting the successes announced in the tribune of the convention. He said also, that the convention could not adopt too harsh means to repress the ill-intentioned, and to prevent the revival of every species of tyranny and royalism—The motion was agreed to.

ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Letter from Niou, representative of the people, on mission with the Toulon fleet, to the committee of public safety. Dated from the Road of Frejus—26 Messidor, (July 14.)

" Citizens Colleagues,

" The following are the details of the affair of yesterday:

" At half past two in the morning, being distant about three miles to the southward from the Isle of Levant (one of the Heires Islands) we learned from the Jupiter, that the English fleet was to the windward of us. In fact, we soon distinguished it at the distance of little more than a league. The high wind of the preceding night had forced our ships to keep at a considerable distance from each other. The line of battle formed, notwithstanding, as well as circumstances permitted. The admiral gave orders that each vessel should take her place in the line, not according to rank, but as suited the speed and position of the ships. They appeared to do the same on their side, and their van was soon formed. The English fleet amounted to twenty-three sail of the line, of which five were three deckers, and eight frigates. I have already intimated to you, that we had but seventeen sail of the line and six frigates.

" The instructions which you had sent to the admiral and to me, and in which you enjoined us not to commit the force confided to us, determined us to retreat to the gulph of Frejus, or to that of Juan; for being to leeward of the Heires islands, we deemed it impossible to gain them. The wind had much fallen, but there was still a tolerable breeze; this, however, diminished by degrees, and we were at length becalmed about three leagues from land. The enemy availed themselves of the breeze, which had not yet forsaken them, and their van approached very nearly to our rear. They were, however, soon becalmed also, and fell into disorder; still, with the little wind which was abroad, they made the utmost effort to cut off our rear. We were thus in the most critical position; for the centre of the fleet, where we were placed, could not make the smallest movement. The engagement at length commenced. The French were the first to fire, and several of the English ships, of which one was a three decker, experienced much damage in their masts and rigging. The latter lost her mainmast, in consequence of which she tacked about, but still continued her fire. This movement permitted our rear to avail themselves of a breeze, which, though light and momentary, enabled them to place themselves in order.

" The admiral then perceiving that the Alcide had suffered much in her rigging, and could with difficulty follow her division, ordered the frigates, the Justice and the Alceste, to take her in tow. He made at the same time the signal to the ships which were near her to afford her every succour. He was about to give the same orders to the van-division, and to a part of that of the centre, which had been hitherto becalmed, but whom a light breeze now enabled to put themselves in motion, to relieve the Alcide at the risque of a general action, for the whole of the English fleet was now bearing down. But at the instant when this order was about to be given, we perceived the Alcide entirely in flames. The hull, the masts and sails, all seemed to take fire at the same moment.

" All the ships which were near her, whether friends or enemies, immediately removed to a distance, and we renounced the design of approaching to her succour. In half an hour afterwards she blew up with a violent explosition.

" We have reason to believe, from every information on which we have received, that this ship took fire by some accident; for it was remarked, that the first column of fire and smoke which was seen, arose from the interior part of the vessel.

" There was, after this deplorable accident, a slight cannonade between the rear of the French fleet and the van of the English. But the enemy soon tacked about, and our fleet continuing to make sail, anchored at 8 o'clock in the evening in the gulph of Frejus, where we are at present.

" The result of this engagement, to which you will see we were compelled, has been the loss of a ship which was destroyed by accident. But it is to be observed, that several of the enemy's vessels, were so much damaged, that they were obliged to be taken in tow; and that a fleet of 17 ships was able to make head against one of 23, the latter having the advantage of the wind, without being able to stay the course of an adversary so inferior.

" I should not omit to state to you the honourable conduct of the captain of the Alceste frigate, who passed through the midst of the fire of the enemy to take the Alcide in tow, and who did not shrink from his orders until he saw her completely on fire. The captain of the frigate La Justice is also entitled to praise; for when he could not approach to the Alcide, so as to afford her relief, in his retreat he fought with much courage and some advantage a ship of the enemy.

" If the wind had not left us all at once, the French fleet would have returned to port without any accident, for it was much better worked than that of the English. Though some of the vessels are damaged, the fleet will return as soon as it can be done, without danger to Toulon. To-morrow I shall have an exact account of our situation.

" I assure you citizen colleagues, that I have neglected nothing to fulfil your purposes. The admiral and I were of opinion, that it would be better, instead of engaging a force so greatly superior to effect an honourable retreat. If we had engaged, our fleet might have been reduced to a state of inaction for the rest of the campaign. Instead of which, a short time will enable us to take again to sea. More than two thirds of the squadron are undamaged, and in a short time the whole will be able to execute whatever orders they may receive from you.

" Health and fraternity.

(Signed) " NIOU."

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI of this state, are requested to meet at Mr. WHARFE's Tavern, in this City, on Tuesday the tenth of November next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, October 1, 1795.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. RICHARD OWINGS's upper mill, on *Thursday* the 26th day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to satisfy claims against the estate of *Charles Ridgely*, of John, deceased,

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, parts of two tracts of land called THE DISCOVERY and DORSEY'S LANE, situate on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about one mile above said Owings's mill. On this land is a good seat for a merchant mill, and sundry improvements convenient for an overseer and hands; it is well adapted for farming and planting, has a great portion of wood and timber, and is well watered. The terms of sale on a credit of three equal annual payments with interest. A deed of conveyance will be made to the purchaser when the whole purchase money and interest are paid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.

Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

On the above mentioned day, and at the same place, at one o'clock in the day, I shall offer for SALE, the following property, to wit:

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, the late residence of colonel JOHN BURGESS, lying on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, near Snowden's river, about five miles from Mr. Owings's mill. On this land are two tenements, one of which has on it a convenient dwelling house, with all out houses necessary on a farm, there are also two valuable orchards of various fruit trees growing thereon. The soil will suit either planter or farmer. It is well watered, and a sufficiency of meadow may be easily made. The terms of this sale will be on a credit of three equal annual payments from the first day of December next; two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third of the principal in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the whole of the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately. Any person inclinable to view the premises, may do it by applying to Mr. Thomas Jean, the tenant thereon.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 8, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the instalments on their bonds become due the first day of *December* next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same. He also begs leave to remind the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in this state, of making their *returns* and *payments* on the first day of *November* next, and that in case of failure no discretionary power is vested in him to prevent a suit or remit any part of the penalty, *(fifteen per cent.)* for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.

Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On Tuesday 20th October next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on credit, for bonds with approved security, at the subscriber's plantation on Fishing creek,

A PARCEL of HORSES, MARES, and COLTS, among which are several of the most elegant and complete saddle horses, some blooded mares, with foal, and some of an inferior discription.—Also a pair of strong young carriage horses. At same time and place will be offered for CASH, a parcel of CATTLE, consisting of Work Oxen, Cows with Calf, and some young fat cattle fit for beef.

PETER EMERSON.

September 30, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 30th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 329 acres, it lays adjoining the lands of Herring creek church; the land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are two good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, two tobacco houses, corn house and other convenient out houses. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, twelve months credit will be given for one other third, and two years credit for the remaining third from the day of sale. Any person may view the land on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH DEALE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1795.

A STRAY HORSE came to the subscriber's plantation, he is a light bay about fourteen hands high, about ten years old, with a star in his forehead, and his left hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

September 26, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, on the 20th of November, 1793, a negro man named FRANK, about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, smooth faced, his dress uncertain, as he has been so long away, he may have a forged a pass being very artful. Any person that will bring him home shall receive the above reward, if put in any gaol, so that I get him, TWELVE DOLLARS.

ALEXANDER JACKSON.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 22d of September, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high; she has a star in her forehead, branded on the left buttock very deep with a large B, she paces, trots, and gallops well; she is a remarkable great rogue. Whoever delivers said mare, or gives information so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

BENJAMIN ALLEIN.

October 5, 1795.

LANDS for SALE

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, trustee appointed for that purpose, to the highest bidder, at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on Thuriday the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, at *Mr. Koonel's Tavern*, for the purpose of satisfying the principal and interest due on a mortgage from JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES to WILLIAM HODGSON, amounting, on the first of October last, to the sum of £ 2310 14 7 current money, and also to satisfy the costs of suit and other expences arising from the sale of said property,

ALL those two parts or parcels of a TRACT of LAND, called WADES ADVENTURE, containing 218 acres, more or less. All that tract of land, called CRAFT, containing 37 acres, more or less, also, all that other tract of land, called ROSS COMMON, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, and contiguous to the town of Piscataway. This valuable property lying near to or upon navigable water, not many miles distant from Alexandria and the City of Washington, has a fair prospect of speedy appretiation in value, and of being a desirable object to adventurers in land. The terms of sale will be for READY MONEY, or money to be paid immediately on the chancellor's ratification of the sale. The lands will be sold either entire or in parcels, as on the day of sale may appear most advantageous.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

On TUESDAY the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or fix per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the nineteenth day of October next, at the subscribers, on the head of South-river,

A PARCEL of likely country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, half of a seine, and other property.

JOHN WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of THOS. RUTLAND, of THOS.

N. B. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Rutland, of Thos. are desired, for the last time, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, September 6, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters, if not taken up by the first of December next.

CHARLES COX, Port-Tobacco, Maryland; Sarah Ferguson, Moab Freeman, Charles county; Offa Garner, Charles county; Benjamin Ogle, Mrs. Smute, Charles county, Pickawaxon.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been a long time confined in gaol for debts I am unable to discharge, and that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to discharge me as an insolvent debtor.

JOSEPH BRISCOE.

Kent County, Maryland, August 31, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of LEWIS LEE, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BREWERTON, and contains in the whole 294 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will shew the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney in fact for the devisees of Lewis Lee.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

July 8, 1795. JOSEPH CAVERLY.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorising the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington,—and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city.

Washington, September 1, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.

September 14, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

September 5, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

JOHN RIGBY,

STAYMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has returned to this city where he intends continuing the above business in all its branches, with neatness and dispatch, in the shop he formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Ridgely & Evans's store; he returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto met with from his numerous customers, in this and the adjacent counties; he trusts, from an uniform attention to business, to meet a continuance of past favours. Ladies living at a distance may have stays to fit them by measuring in the following manner,

1. From the top of the breast to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

N. B. Ladies jackets made in the newest fashion.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.

Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 17th of August last, in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyons creek, a small yellow sorrel mare, eight years old, about twelve hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock O, has a small star in her forehead, trots and canters short, she is lengthy made for one of her size, and very hard to catch. Whoever will bring the said mare home shall have the above reward, paid by

2 LEONARD GARY.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

September 19, 1795. 2

In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously

RESOLVED, That this board meet on the fifteenth day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of MR. PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533⅓ dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

3 A. C. HANSON, President.

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will DISPOSE of, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY SIBELL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the ball-house, formerly the property of the PROPRIETOR. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WARFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorised to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, September 21, 1795. 3

THE Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours, it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

3X JOHN GASSAWAY.

THE vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the churches in the said parish. 3

September 14, 1795.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,

August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum*:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of *six per centum* of the *principal of the debt or stock*, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attornies duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said *reimbursement of principal*, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of *interest* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the *funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest*, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

4

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 6

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an osnabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow spots; it is supposed that she will change her cloaths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any gaol, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

August 31, 1795. 4

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model.*—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 15

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

JOHN CHENEY, Executor.

September 12, 1795. 3X

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act, to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, *Gent.* in fee simple, passed in the year 1766.

3 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

September 23, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat note, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS. 9

JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rawboned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a fearnothing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfthick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two osnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or
3 WILLIAM HAYES, on the North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

——ALSO,——

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

9 JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

Runaways in Custody.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway these twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCH CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

6 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES's PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry,
0X WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

6 BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.